

Insight
Segregation:
Is busing
the solution?

Critics are taking
a closer look at
problems, effects

By Gene L. Macroff
N.Y. Times Service

NEW YORK — The future of busing as an instrument of school desegregation has come under political challenge at a time when experts agree that there is still a glaring lack of information against which to assess the educational impact of busing.

More than 20 years after the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed "separate but equal" schools, setting the stage for massive desegregation, social scientists and educators are unable to arrive at a consensus on the effects of busing on the children involved.

Nonetheless, there is growing pressure from politicians, including President Ford, to limit busing.

Critics say it is the long-distance relation of pupils, not desegregation, that they oppose. But it seems clear by now that in most locales, housing patterns have made it difficult to pursue integration without wide-scale busing, which the courts have endorsed as a remedy for segregation.

In the latest decision, last Monday, the Supreme Court refused to review, thereby leaving standing, a federal district court order that has led to the busing of 26,000 of Boston's 85,000 pupils.

Busing emerged as a major desegregation tool by the end of the 1960s, the major breakthrough for its supporters coming in 1971 with the Supreme Court's approval of busing in Charlotte, N.C.

Many pupils have traditionally ridden buses to school because of the distances they must travel. Today more than 40 per cent of the country's 48 million elementary and secondary school youngsters are transported to school, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

It was not until busing was used for desegregation that pupil transportation became an issue and politicians began expressing their concern about its effects.

What has complicated the controversy is the limited and conflicting information on the results.

Definitive findings on what happens to pupil achievement when black and white youngsters come together are scanty. There is a mixed picture of what integration means to the self-perception of pupils and what they think of each other. There is disagreement over the extent to which white flight can be attributed to desegregation.

The whole gamut of educational effectiveness during desegregation remains an essentially unresolved area. It is not even certain what the variables are that affect education under usual circumstances, let alone under desegregation.

"Although desegregation is not to date a demonstrated success, it is not yet a demonstrated failure," Dr. Nancy H. St. John of the University of Massachusetts at Boston wrote last year in her book, "Desegregation Outcomes for Children."

"In spite of the large number of studies, various limitations in design weaken the best of them," St. John wrote after examining 120 studies of desegregation. "Thus, in a sense, the evidence is not all in."

A difficulty in studying the effects of

(See LITTLE DATA, Page 8A)

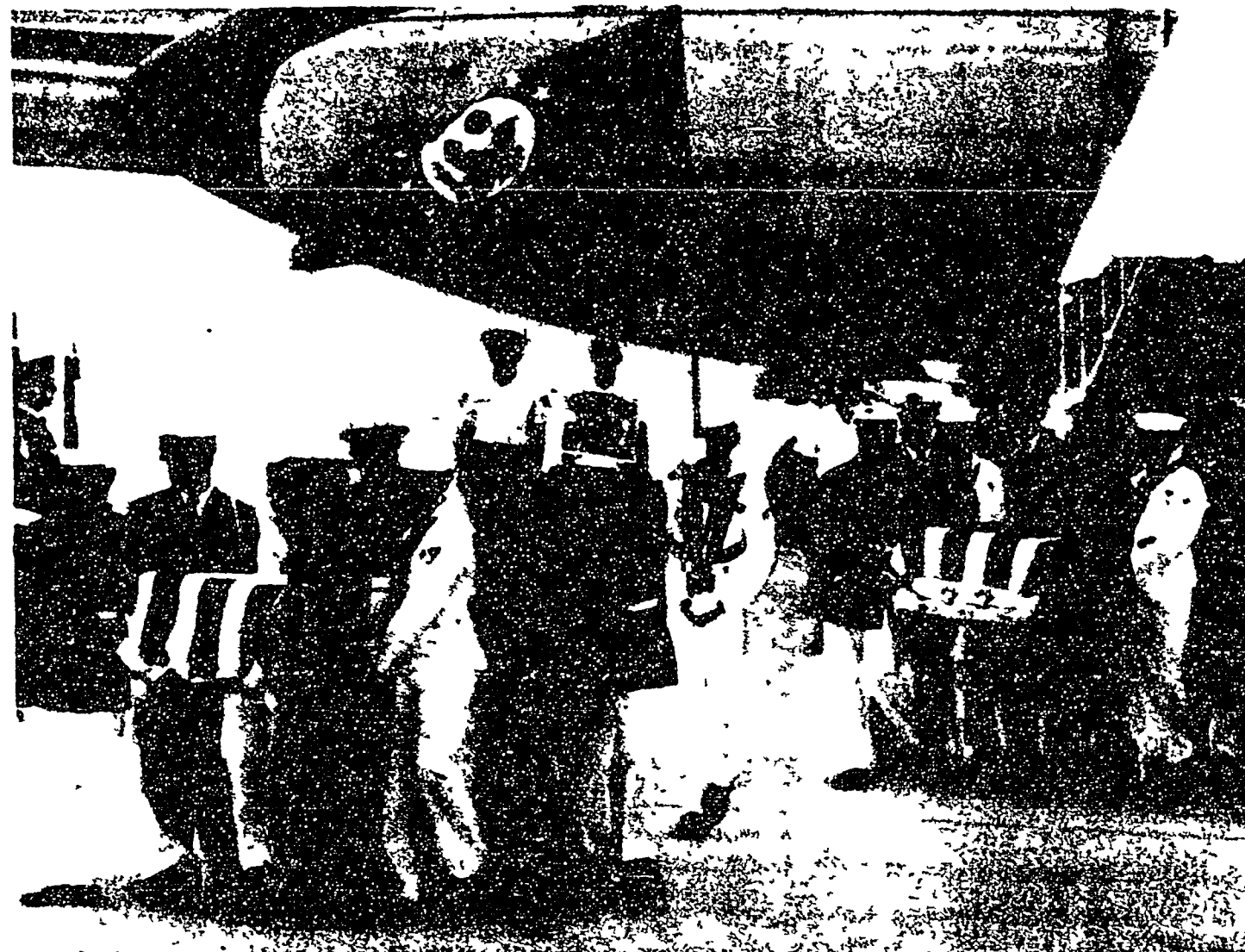
Columbia Missourian

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Good Morning! It's Sunday, June 20, 1976

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Foreign convoy stalls in Lebanon



The bodies of the two American diplomats, Ambassador Francis E. Meloy and economic counselor Robert O. Waring, both assassinated

in Lebanon, arrived Saturday at Andrews AFB, Md. President Ford was present when the bodies were taken from the plane. (UPI telephoto)

Europeans, Americans to leave Sunday morning

N. Y. Times Service

BEIRUT, Lebanon — A British-organized road convoy to Damascus for Europeans and Americans was canceled Saturday morning when sporadic shelling and machine gun duels broke out near the Seaside Evacuation Route it had planned to take.

Following insistent American and British suggestions that foreigners leave Lebanon, American and European nationals had assembled beginning at 6 a.m. around the Riviera Hotel on the sand-bagged Avenue de Paris facing the Mediterranean.

Patrick Gardner, the British Consul, said that 163 Britons and other foreigners had signed up for the convoy, which included three hired buses and a number of private cars.

Christopher Ross, an American Embassy spokesman, said that 140 Americans or American dependents had also signed up for the convoy, which the Embassy had "strongly urged" its citizens to join.

Geoffrey Hancock, the British Charge of Affairs, said that a tripartite committee made up of Syrian, Libyan and Palestinian officers had advised the British Embassy, which acts as "protector" for a number of nationalities that no longer have embassies here, that security could not be guaranteed along the back route to Damascus.

There has been no government in Lebanon for months, and, in arranging the convoys, the British Embassy is able to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which constitutes what little institutional authority there is in the heavily Moslem western districts of the Capital. American diplomats are not permitted contacts with the PLO.

Friday, a 13-vehicle British-organized convoy, which included a pickup truck carrying the bodies of the slain American Ambassador and his Economic counselor, made it safely to Damascus.

In Washington, an Air Force jet returned the bodies of the two murdered U.S. diplomats from Lebanon Saturday amid reports President Ford was considering an airlift to rescue hundreds of other Americans from war-torn Beirut.

Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other senior State Department officials joined in the mournful arrival ceremonies at Andrews Air Force Base. Ford said the slain men had been "ruthlessly murdered in the service of America searching for peace."

Ambassador Francis E. Meloy, economics counselor Robert O. Waring and their Lebanese chauffeur were kidnapped and shot by terrorists Wednesday in Beirut.

Most officials approve grand jury report

By Brad Riesenberger
Missourian staff writer

Reaction to the 1976 Boone County grand jury report is generally — though not completely — favorable among area officials contacted Saturday by the Columbia Missourian.

The 45-page report, filed Friday, accused the County Court of lacking leadership and professionalism. The report especially criticized the county road and bridge department and recommended the appointment of a

professional administrator for the department.

"The lack of leadership speaks for itself in the fact that two judges have been indicted," Southern District Judge Carolyn Lathrop said Saturday. "The jury couldn't have said anything else I don't feel it should reflect on me or on what I've done or have tried to do. One judge can't do it all — each of us has his own ideas and responsibilities."

Mrs. Lathrop is the only one of the three County Court judges not indicted by the grand jury.

Elmo Winterhalter, road and bridge department supervisor, could not be reached for comment on the jury's recommendation to appoint an engineer as department supervisor, who would be responsible to the entire court and not to one judge.

The grand jury indicted former Northern District Judge Clarence Drew for road and bridge department abuses. Drew refused to comment Saturday.

Mrs. Lathrop said, "The problem is a very real one since it is the reason for one of the indictments. There has to be

a supervisor who oversees the operation because there is no way three judges can do it. I think the recommendation is workable."

The report also said Columbia police facilities are "woefully inadequate" and recommended immediate action to expand the department's space.

Police Chief David Walsh said, "I agree that the police department needs more space, but it's up to the City Council. They only have X number of dollars to work with. They have to spend it as they see fit."

City Manager Terry Novak said a plan for expanding police facilities has been completed and is being reviewed. He did not say when the plan would be made public.

"We are negotiating with the state civil defense people for possible financial assistance," Novak said.

Walsh answered recommendations that more attention be paid to police training by saying, "We have increased training 25 per cent over last year. The

(See ONCE AGAIN, Page 10A)

Council to review crime commission report

By Jim Imbeau
Missourian staff writer

The Columbia City Council will review Monday night the recommendations of the city-county crime commission on how to help curtail crime in the area.

The council also will discuss at its regular meeting at 7 p.m. in the Municipal Building

—the reappointment of Aly Mahmoud to the Water and Light Advisory Board,

—establishing guidelines for labor relations in the 1976-77 agreement;

—a report on the Community Services Council,

—revising the city's affirmative action program.

The crime commission's recommendations are the result of more than three months of meetings among the 22-member commission on how to bring immediate relief from crime in the area and to establish priorities for dealing with crime.

City Manager Terry Novak said in a memo to the council that many of the commission's recommendations "overlap the jurisdictions of other legislative bodies." Because of this overlap, the council will send resolutions to the state, the Boone County Court and the Columbia Board

of Education.

Two of the commission's recommendations are almost identical to proposals made in the recently released Boone County grand jury report. Both suggested that the communications, records keeping and booking functions of law enforcement agencies within Boone County should be consolidated, and the narcotics division of the Columbia Police Department be increased to provide county-wide enforcement.

The council also will consider whether Aly Mahmoud should be reappointed to the Water and Light Advisory Board. Mahmoud's term ends

June 30.

Mahmoud, a frequent critic of the administration, was removed from the board in December 1975 while he was on a one-year leave of absence from his position as professor of electrical engineering at the University.

He also took the year off from his water and light board position with the apparent understanding that he could return to complete his term. But while he was gone Mahmoud was removed from the board on a 4 to 3 council vote.

Cal Calabrese, then board chairman, resigned claiming Mahmoud's removal was an attempt by the administration to remove critics from the board.

However, Mahmoud was later appointed by the council.

The other candidates for the position are Kelly J. Isherwood, 3912 Faurot Drive, and David A. West, 1013 Pheasant Run Drive.

The council also will appoint three people to the library Board of Trustees and one person to the Personnel Advisory Board.

At its dinner meeting, the council will hear a report of the city's affirmative action program from Personnel Director Nick Smeed. The report contains three possible affirmative

(See AFFIRMATIVE, Page 8A)

Faculty, administrators' pay similar, report says

By Ralph Zimmerman
and Debbie Buehl
Missourian staff writers

University faculty members who have complained that Columbia campus administrators are overpaid were handed a surprise last week in the form of a Faculty Council study showing University administrators salaries generally are not significantly higher than faculty salaries.

The report, presented Thursday to the Faculty Council by chairman Robert S. Daniel, is being criticized by some council members who say it is not complete enough.

Data for the report were derived from 1975-76 salary information. Some faculty members believe data for several years are needed to determine whether a trend is developing toward widening salary disparities between faculty and administrators.

Few non-medical administrators on the Columbia campus are in the \$40,000 to \$44,999 salary range and none is in the \$45,000 plus area.

Thirty-two medical faculty and six administrators are in the \$45,000-plus bracket.

For non-medical faculty and administrators, 32.6 per cent of the faculty is in the \$16,000 to \$19,999 salary bracket with 36.3 per cent of administrators. Another 38.3 per cent of the faculty makes between \$20,000 and \$24,999 while 23.9 per cent of administrators are within those limits.

In the \$25,000 to \$29,999 group are 18.9 per cent of the faculty and 23.9 per cent

Administrators earn less than thought, study showed

of administrators. About 7.8 per cent of the faculty and 10.4 per cent of the administrators make between \$30,000 and \$34,999.

In the \$35,000 to \$39,999 salary group are 2 per cent of the faculty and 5 per cent of administrators. The highest wage bracket for non-medical faculty and administrators, \$40,000 to \$44,999, includes 4 per cent of faculty and 5 per cent of administrators.

"Administration is getting less in general than was thought before the

report," said Faculty Council member Marvin Zatzman, professor of medicine. But Zatzman said he would like to see percentage raises and absolute raises for administrators and faculty presented for the past three to five years.

Zatzman also questioned "the total change in the number of administrators" over that period and said he would like to know whether the number has increased or decreased.

This is not the first time faculty have questioned administrative growth on the Columbia campus. In the February issue of Center & Periphery, an arts and science faculty commentary, history professor Robert J. Rowland published a study showing the salaries of University administrators to be above the mean in each comparable position with 1,138 higher education institutions.

Jack Hamilton, press secretary to the University president, had a study of his own which showed University administrative salaries to be equal to or less than the mean in comparison to 13 other "comparable institutions."

Paul Blackwell, president of the local

(See SOME, Page 10A)



Home destroyed

Fire destroyed the mobile home of the Darrell Stone family Saturday afternoon at Stephens, 10 miles east of Columbia. A barn filled with hay and an old automobile also were destroyed. Stone said he was not insured. Above, Boone County firemen Mike Wilson, left, sprays water while Steve Paulsell holds back a wall section.

The cause of the fire is unknown. But a neighbor, John Anderton, said his wife saw sparks on the back porch where a clothes dryer was kept. Anderton entered the trailer and removed a television. The fire then spread quickly and all other contents burned. Stone said, "We'll have to start all over."